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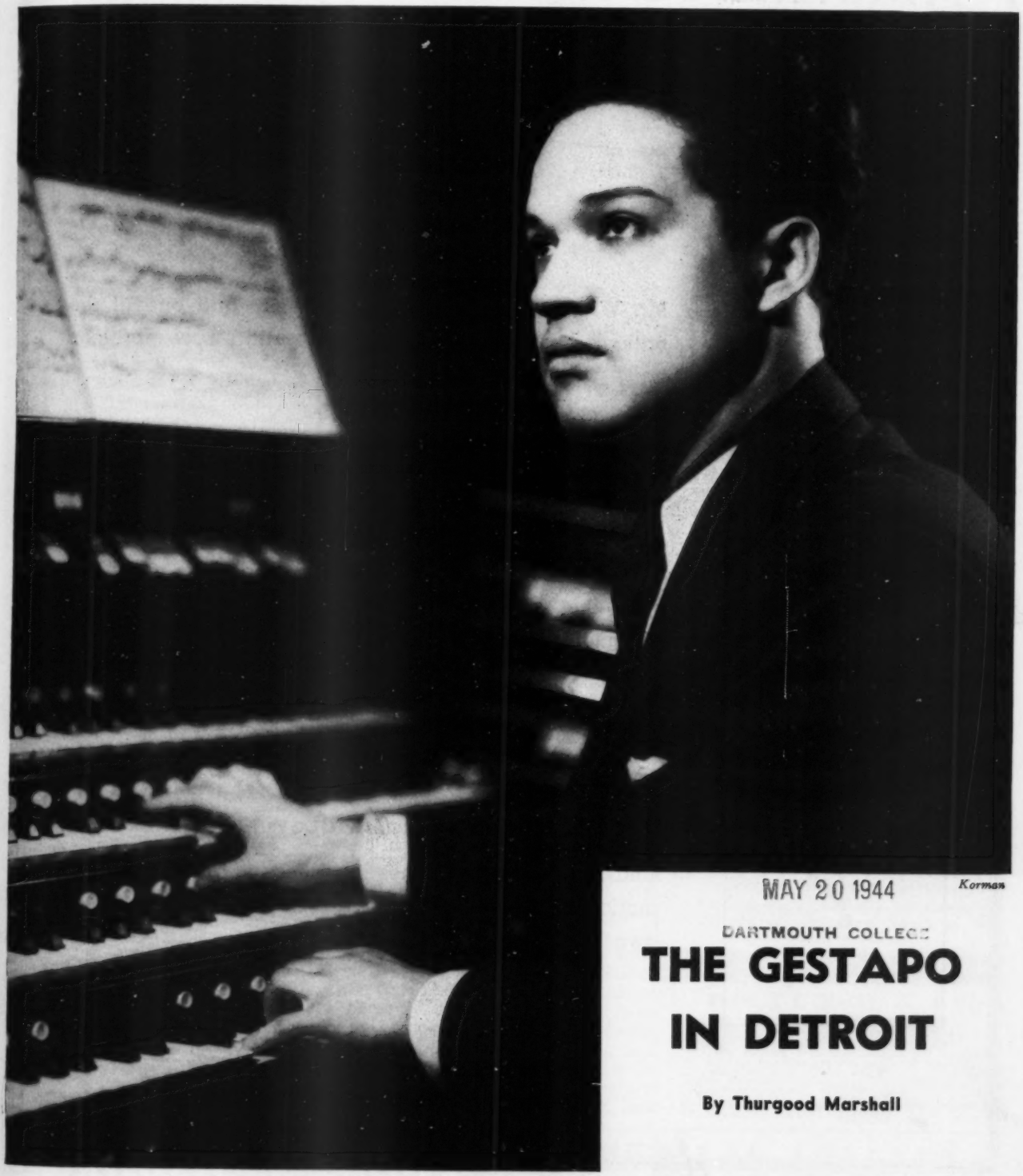

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32nd Annual Education Number

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# College and School News

New trustees of **Shorter College** are Rev. W. C. Royal, Frederick, Md.; Rev. Hugh Pickett, Parkersburg, W. Va., and Mrs. Fannie Cobb Carter, Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Rachel Seagrave, Phi Beta Kappa from Dennison College and M.A. from Columbia University has been elected head of the department of education. She has traveled widely and taught in Burma. Miss Virginia Brill is acting as Registrar.

---

Miss Margaret Nelson, Division of Education, **Southern University,** has a General Education Board fellowship for study at Columbia U. next year. She is a Phi Beta Kappa from Hunter College and an M.A. from Columbia U.

Dr. Virginia M. Daniels of the Division of Education was one of the six persons receiving special scholarships at the U. of Chicago to study problems of reading with Dr. William S. Gray this summer.

---

**Knoxville College** announces fifty honor scholarships to be distributed to the members of the freshman class for the year 1943–44. Two scholarships each will be granted to a select list of high schools which have sent representatives who have made a good scholastic record. Freshman scholarships will be available also for graduates of other high schools, accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools who have made excellent records during their high school training. The value of each scholarship is $84.

---

Under the direction of Dr. Paul B. Cornely, of the Howard U. School of Medicine, **Dillard University,** last month held a Health Education Institute where prominent medical authorities offered lectures and demonstrations of particular value to ministers interested in raising local standards of health.

John McLinn ("Mac") Ross, well known in the theatre arts world, is the new director of the drama program at Dillard which also includes the New

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*Dr. John McLinn Ross*

Orleans Little Theatre Guild and Paul Robeson Children's Theatre. A graduate of Morehouse College, he is also Master of Fine Arts from the Yale University department of drama. An authority on stage lighting, Prof. Ross has taught at several colleges and directed summer theatres. He has written several plays.

---

At the call of President Howard D. Gregg, a war time Fact Finding Conference on the Negro was held at **State College of Delaware**, July 30–31, when prominent citizens assembled to discuss the Negro's potential contribution to both the war effort and to post-war reconstruction.

The first unit of the Army Specialized Training Program to be established at a Negro institution was activated at **Howard University** on June 4. More than 183 medical and dental students, former civilians enrolled in the Medical and Dental Schools, have been inducted into the Army and assigned to the 2515th Service Unit, along with 86 soldiers from various Army camps who have been sent to Howard for basic engineering training.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the Department of Sociology, has been elected president of the District of Co-

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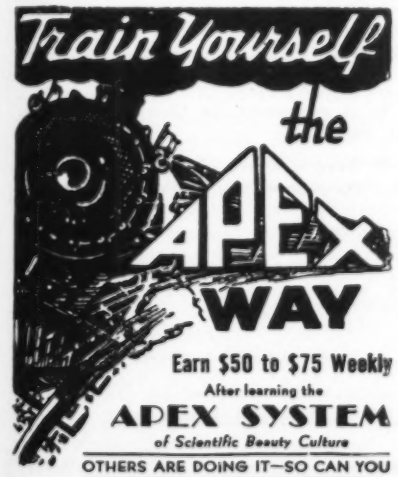

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Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of Chapel, delivered the commencement address at Garrett Biblical Institution of Northwestern University. He served as lecturer on the faculty of the International Institutes at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., and Whittier College, Whittier, Calif., from June 27 to July 17.

Sixty registrants from twelve states and the District of Columbia, and representing fourteen colleges and universities and nineteen churches, attended the six-day session of the First Annual Institute of Religion meeting under the auspices of the School of Religion to study the question of the Christian Imperative and Race Relations.

---

More than 30 graduates of **Florida Normal and Industrial Institute** have returned during this summer session to pursue the third college year. Within the next two years it is planned to graduate the first four-year college students conferring upon them regularly approved academic degrees. Forty students are expected to enroll in the winter session for the junior class, including members of the May 1943 graduating class.

An Interracial Institute was held on July 6–8, for the second time in two years. There were hundreds of delegates from surrounding territory. Among notables present was Miss Nannie R. Burroughs. One-third of the 200 delegates were white.


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*Vol. 50, No. 8* *Whole Number 392*


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Leonard Matthews, who received a certificate in sacred music from Union Theological Seminary

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## NEXT MONTH

**A feature of the September number will be an article by Dr. Rayford Logan on Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts.**

**There will also be a new story by Chester B. Himes entitled "So Softly Smiling."**

**Walter White will have a short piece contrasting the police methods of Detroit and New York in the recent disorders.**

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Thurgood Marshall is special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P. He spent two weeks in Detroit after the riot of June 20-22 taking affidavits and statements, investigating reports, and arranging for the defense of those persons requesting N.A.A.C.P. legal aid.**

# Editorials

## The Police in Riots

THURGOOD MARSHALL's article in this issue of *The Crisis* suggests most forcibly that no matter what other long or short range plans may be devised for the prevention or checking of race riots, the first move indicated in any community is an examination of the police department.

Citizens have a right to demand that the police keep order. At times situations will get out of hand and it may be necessary to call for outside assistance. But certainly in racial disturbances the police department should have a better conception of its function than the mere dragooning, maltreating, and shooting of Negroes.

The record of the Detroit police department in the riot of June 20–22 is a shameful record of wanton murder. In killing 17 of the 25 dead Negroes the police have made a positive and dangerous contribution to the possibility of riots in other cities, for they have embittered Negroes to the breaking point. The Negro feels that he must "go for himself" not only against white people generally, but against the police, whom he classifies, in the light of the Detroit and other episodes, as his enemies, not his protectors.

If only one-half of Mr. Marshall's account can be substantiated, the least that is indicated is a grand jury investigation into the Detroit police department. As for other centers of tension, let citizens look first at the police department. If it is honest, fearless and unbiased as a keeper of order for *all* the people, more than half the battle against riots is already won.

## Air Force Progress

ACTING Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson has announced at a press conference that Negroes will be trained as "bombardiers and navigators" in the Army Air Forces.

This news will be welcomed by citizens who have felt from the beginning that the policy of training a limited number of Negroes as fighter pilots exclusively was depriving the nation of skilled young manpower, eager to fly and fight for America.

Mr. Patterson is careful in his choice of words. He did not say Negroes would be trained as "bomber pilots." It is to be hoped that the War Department intends to train Negroes as pilots of multi-engined ships. Thousands of our young men, good material for the air corps, have been shunted to other services because the Tuskegee base training program has been restricted by a color quota. As we have said frequently before, the Army Air Forces could resolve this matter by opening up all training to Negroes at all bases.

## The New FEPC

IT was a year ago this month that the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was transferred to the War Manpower Commission and thus hamstrung in its activities. Throughout the fall, winter and spring the committee was engaged in disputes as to its scope and power and no progress was made on the main business of halting discrimination in employment. Indeed, the sudden cancellation of the scheduled railroad hearing in January and the sidetracking of the Capital Transit case suggested that the committee was about to be dissolved.

But under pressure from many sources, and in the face of an unprecedented unity of Negro groups, Mr. Roosevelt has issued an amended executive order creating a new committee with a paid director, Mgr. Francis J. Haas. The committee has been removed from the jurisdiction of the WMC and has its money supplied, as it was originally, from the executive funds at the disposal of the President.

The first action of Mgr. Haas, taken before the full committee had been named, was a grievous and unfortunate mistake, the condoning of the segregation of workers in the Mobile shipyards case. But since then steps have been taken which indicate that the committee is to pick up where it left off last August. The staff has been reorganized and augmented. An FEPC field staff, responsible to the committee and not to other agencies, is being set up. The railroad hearing has been re-scheduled. The Detroit hearing will be held. The Capital Transit case, involving the refusal of the management to employ Negroes on trolleys and buses, has been re-opened. Positive action has been taken on the complaint of Negro workers in West Coast shipyards that they have been forced into a jim crow auxiliary union which gives them no power or protection in collective bargaining.

In short, the FEPC seems to be on its way again, after a year of immobilization. If the events of that year have any meaning it is that the people who want FEPC to be effective must be constantly on the alert to see that its enemies do not once more shackle the agency—and its enemies are numerous and powerful.

## Home Work on the Poll Tax

SENATORS and Congressmen are at home during August and early September enjoying their recess and trying to find out how the people feel about what happened last winter and spring and what might happen this fall.

The anti-poll tax bill passed the House before the recess and is now before the Senate. It is the job of voters now to go to see their senators personally and ask them to bring the anti-poll tax bill speedily to a vote. There are three tasks: (a) get the bill out of committee; (b) defeat a filibuster by voting for cloture; (c) vote for the passage of the bill itself.

Cloture is the main obstacle, not a filibuster. A filibuster can be broken if two-thirds of the Senate will vote for limitation of debate, that is, cloture. Now, voters should not be bluffed. Cloture does not mean a "gag" on senators. It does not mean the end of freedom of speech. It does not prevent any senator from speaking on the bill. It merely limits one senator to *one hour* of speaking. It will keep senators from getting up and reading a sixty-page pamphlet on "How to Fight the Corn Borer" into the record, incidentally using up three hours of time.

See your senator during this recess. Tell him you want the anti-poll tax bill passed so ten million Americans (six million whites and four million Negroes) can vote for the kind of government they want. Tell him this is what American soldiers are fighting for all over the world and you think American citizens here at home should have the same thing.

## Jules Bledsoe

DEATH came early to Jules Bledsoe, great baritone. On July 15, in Hollywood, Calif., after finishing a tour in the interest of War Bond sales, Bledsoe died suddenly at the age of 44. Bledsoe, like so many successful Negroes in any walk of life, came up the hard way. Born in Waco, Tex., he persisted in his determination to sing, finally making an international name for himself as Joe in "Show Boat," singing the undying "Ole Man River." He did concert work both in America and abroad and sang a season of grand opera in New York. In his death the music world loses an artist and the Negro race a talented ambassador of goodwill.

# The Gestapo in Detroit

## By Thurgood Marshall

***During the riot of June 20-22, the Detroit police used the "ultimate in force" against Negroes, but contented themselves with "persuading" whites, says the NAACP chief counsel***

RIOTS are usually the result of many underlying causes, yet no single factor is more important than the attitude and efficiency of the police. When disorder starts, it is either stopped quickly or permitted to spread into serious proportions, depending upon the actions of the local police.

Much of the blood spilled in the Detroit riot is on the hands of the Detroit police department. In the past the Detroit police have been guilty of both inefficiency and an attitude of prejudice against Negroes. Of course, there are several individual exceptions.

The citizens of Detroit, white and Negro, are familiar with the attitude of the police as demonstrated during the trouble in 1942 surrounding the Sojourner Truth housing project. At that time a mob of white persons armed with rocks, sticks and other weapons attacked Negro tenants who were attempting to move into the project. Police were called to the scene. Instead of dispersing the mob which was unlawfully on property belonging to the federal government and leased to Negroes, they directed their efforts toward dispersing the Negroes who were attempting to get into their own homes. All Negroes approaching the project were searched and their automobiles likewise searched. White people were neither searched nor disarmed by the police. This incident is typical of the one-sided law enforcement practiced by Detroit police. White hoodlums were justified in their belief that the police would act the same way in any further disturbances.

In the June riot of this year, the police ran true to form. The trouble reached riot proportions because the police once again enforced the law with an unequal hand. They used "persuasion" rather than firm action with white rioters, while against Negroes they used the ultimate in force: night sticks, revolvers, riot guns, sub-machine guns, and deer guns. As a result, 25 of the 34 persons killed were Negroes. Of the latter, 17 were killed by police.

The excuse of the police department for the disproportionate number of Negroes killed is that the majority of them were shot while committing felonies; namely, the looting of stores on Hasting street. On the other hand, the crimes of arson and felonious assaults are also felonies. It is true that some Negroes were looting stores and were shot while committing these crimes. It is equally true that white persons were turning over and burning automobiles on Woodward avenue. This is arson. Others were beating Negroes with iron pipes, clubs, and rocks. This is felonious assault. Several Negroes were stabbed. This is assault with intent to murder.

All these crimes are matters of record; Many were committed in the presence of police officers, several on the pavement around the City Hall. Yet the record remains: Negroes kill by police—17; white persons killed by police—none. The entire record, both of the riot killings and of previous disturbances, reads like the story of the Nazi Gestapo.

Evidence of tension in Detroit has been apparent for months. The *Detroit Free Press* sent a reporter to the police department. When Commissioner Witherspoon was asked how he was handling the situation he told the reporter: "We have given orders to handle it with kid gloves. The policemen have taken insults to keep trouble from breaking out. I doubt if you or I could have put up with it." This weak-kneed policy of the police commissioner coupled with the anti-Negro attitude of many members of the force helped to make a riot inevitable.

### Sunday Night on Belle Isle

Belle Isle is a municipal recreation park where thousands of white and Negro war workers and their families go on Sundays for their outings. There had been isolated instances of racial friction in the past. On Sunday night, June 20, there was trouble between a group of white and Negro people. The disturbance was under control by midnight. During the time of the disturbance and after it was under control, the police searched the automobiles of all Negroes and searched the Negroes as well. They did not search the white people. One Negro who was to be inducted into the army the following week was arrested because another person in the car had a small pen knife. This youth was later sentenced to 90 days in jail before his family could locate him. Many Negroes were arrested during this period and rushed to local police stations. At the very beginning the police demonstrated that they would continue to handle racial disorders by searching, beating and arresting Negroes while using mere persuasion on white people.

### The Riot Spreads

A short time after midnight disorder broke out in a white neighborhood near the Roxy theatre on Woodward avenue. The Roxy is an all night theatre attended by white and Negro patrons. Several Negroes were beaten and others were forced to remain in the theatre for lack of police protection. The rumor spread among the white people that a Negro had raped a white woman on Belle Island and that the Negroes were rioting.

At about the same time a rumor spread around Hastings and Adams streets in the Negro area that white sailors had thrown a Negro woman and her baby into the lake at Belle Isle and that the police were beating Negroes. This rumor was also repeated by an unidentified Negro at one of the night spots. Some Negroes began to attack white persons in the area. The police immediately began to use their sticks and revolvers against them. The Negroes began to break out the windows of stores of white merchants on Hastings street.

The interesting things is that when the windows in the stores on Hastings street were first broken, there was no looting. An officer of the Merchants' Association walked the length of Hastings street, starting 7 o'clock Monday morning and noticed that none of the stores with broken windows had been looted. It is thus clear that the original breaking of windows was not for the purpose of looting.

Throughout Monday the police, instead of placing men in front of the stores to protect them from looting, contented themselves with driving up and down Hastings street from time to time, stopping in front of the stores. The usual procedure was to jump out of the squad cars with drawn revolvers and riot guns to shoot whoever might be in the store. The policemen would then tell the Negro bystanders to "run and not look back". On several occasions, persons running were shot in the back. In other instances, bystanders were clubbed by police. To the police, all Negroes on Hastings street were "looters". This included war workers returning from

work. There is no question that many Negroes were guilty of looting, just as there is always looting during earthquakes or as there was when English towns were bombed by the Germans.

**Cars Detoured into Mobs**

Woodward avenue is one of the main thoroughfares of the city of Detroit. Small groups of white people began to rove up and down Woodward beating Negroes, stoning cars containing Negroes, stopping street cars and yanking Negroes from them, and stabbing and shooting Negroes. In no case did the police do more than try to "reason" with these mobs, many of which were, at this stage, quite small. The police did not draw their revolvers or riot guns, and never used any force to disperse these mobs. As a result of this, the mobs got larger and bolder and even attacked Negroes on the pavement of the City Hall in demonstration not only of their contempt for Negroes, but of their contempt for law and order as represented by the municipal government.

During this time, Mayor Jeffries was in his office in the City Hall with the door locked and the window shade drawn. The use of night sticks or the drawing of revolvers would have dispersed these white groups and saved the lives of many Negroes. It would not have been necessary to shoot, but it would have been sufficient to threaten to shoot into the white mobs. The use of a fire hose would have dispersed many of the groups. None of these things was done and the disorder took on the proportions of a major riot. The responsibility rests with the Detroit police.

At the height of the disorder on Woodward avenue, Negroes driving north on Brush street (a Negro street) were stopped at Vernor Highway by a policeman who forced them to detour to Woodward avenue. Many of these cars are automobiles which appeared in the pictures released by several newspapers showing them overturned and burned on Woodward avenue.

While investigating the riot, we obtained many affidavits from Negroes concerning police brutality during the riot. It is impossible to include the facts of all of these affidavits. However, typical instances may be cited. A Negro soldier in uniform who had recently been released from the army with a medical discharge, was on his way down Brush street Monday morning, toward a theatre on Woodward avenue. This soldier was not aware of the fact that the riot was still going on. While in the Negro neighborhood on Brush street, he reached a corner where a squad car drove up and discharged several policemen with drawn revolvers who announced to a small group on the corner to run and not look back. Several of the Negroes who did not move quite fast enough for the police were struck with night sticks and revolvers. The soldier was yanked from behind by one policeman and struck in the head with a blunt instrument and knocked to the ground, where he remained in a stupor. The police then returned to their squad car and drove off. A Negro woman in the block noticed the entire incident from her window, and she rushed out with a cold, damp towel to bind the soldier's head. She then hailed two Negro postal employees who carried the soldier to a hospital where his life was saved.

There are many additional affidavits of similar occurrences involving obviously innocent civilians throughout many Negro sections in Detroit where there had been no rioting at all. It was characteristic of these cases that the policemen would drive up to a corner,

(*Continued on page* 246)

*Locke*

*The police motto in Detroit, judging by the record, seems to have been "Shoot the Negroes!" The hole in the glass door entrance to the St. Antoine YMCA, shown above, was made by a bullet from the gun of State Patrolman Ted Anders. Julian Witherspoon, a Ford employee, who had just entered the building, was struck by the bullet and had to be removed to the hospital. The police piled into the "Y" with drawn revolvers, lined up all occupants, ransacked the business office, cursed and intimidated all residents*

*George Lythcott* M.D. Boston | *James H. Meriwether* Ph.D. Wisconsin | *Edward A. Jones* Ph.D. Cornell | *Clarence R. Hogan* D.D.S. Meharry | *Wade Ellis* Michigan | *Hugh M. Gloster* Ph.D. New York

# The American Negro in College, 1942-1943

AS MIGHT be expected, the war has taken its toll of students in our colleges so that both the enrollment and the number of graduates show decreases in comparison with last year.

In this 32nd annual compilation of THE CRISIS, the total number of graduates is revealed to be 3,756, as against 4,353 for 1941–1942. THE CRISIS states once more that this is not a professional survey. It depends upon voluntary cooperation of registrars, students, friends and relatives for information. For this reason the figures cannot be regarded as absolutely accurate.

Moreover, many institutions with mixed enrollment do not keep statistics by race, so that we do not know how many Negroes attended or were graduated from the University of Minnesota, University of California, Cornell, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, Hunter college, Brooklyn college, Pennsylvania State, and others.

As usual, Howard university leads in enrollment with 1,871. Tuskegee is second with 1,280. A. and T. college at Greensboro, N. C., Tennessee A. and I., Hampton, and Virginia State all had enrollments of more than 1,000.

From the Howard professional schools 75 were graduated, while 67 finished Meharry Medical College, including 50 doctors of medicine.

Ohio State had the largest enrollment of Negroes in any mixed college, 341, and also the largest number of graduates from such institutions, 22.

According to our information, there were seven doctors of philosophy. The total enrollment, including graduate students (not shown in any table) was 30,019.

Detailed information and statistics:

Charlotte B. Pinkett of Washington, D. C., and Barbara Penn Wright of New York City, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis T. Wright, received their bachelor of arts degree from Mount Holyoke college. From the University of Nebraska, Charles M. Waugh received the degree of bachelor of science in business administration and Wilda Earle Chue a bachelor of science in education. Violetta D. Edwards was graduated cum laude from St. Augustine's college.

Leta Mae Davis of Phoenix, Ariz., received her B.A. from the Arizona state teachers college. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Davis and is now employed in the office of the Station Hospital No. 1, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. She is active in church work and with the NAACP branch in Phoenix of which her father is president. Mary Cecil Smith was the honor graduate from Louisville Municipal college and from Miles college, Julia Augusta Vann was the honor graduate.

William Jerry Moore, Jr. took the honors at Morehouse college while Warren G. Dorsey and Ezell W. Johnson were leaders of the class at Morgan State college. William Roderick Cameron, Jr. received his M.A. from the University of New Mexico.

At North Carolina college for Negroes, Donald Clinton Watson was the honor graduate. North Western university had two masters of music: Kathryn McDonald Davis and Anna-Louise deRamus; three bachelors of music education: Anna Burns, Venoris Williams and Bertha Young; and one bachelor of science in education: Doris Powell. Miss deRamus was awarded a Rosenwald scholar-

*Marie E. Teixeira* M.A. Boston | *Dorothy E. Griffith* B.S. Boston | *Mabel B. Dean* M.S. Boston | *Maude T. Veal* M.S. Boston | *Alton W. Thomas* B.S. Boston | *Myrtle L. Lucas* Valedictorian Shaw

*Clemmie E. Barnes*
*Cum laude*
*Claflin*

*Ida L. Cooley*
*Ranking student*
*Florida A. & M.*

*Greta G. Jones*
*Honor, technician*
*Meharry*

*S. J. Ramsey*
*A.B.*
*Butler*

*Helen Young*
*Highest honors*
*Knoxville*

*Ester N. Augustine*
*Ranking student*
*Dillard*

ship. Annette Maxine Adams won highest honors at Paine college.

First student at Philander Smith was Marcus Wilbun while Altha M. P. Thompkins was graduated with great distinction from Prairie View.

Myrtle L. Lucas was the honor graduate at Shaw university; Florence C. Sulton from South Carolina State; Lucinda M. Barnes from Southern university and Helen Robinson from Spelman college.

From the University of Omaha, Velma L. Thomas was graduated in business administration; and from Pacific Union college John M. Hamilton and Richard E. Tottress received their B.A. degrees. Doris G. Morgan was graduated summa cum laude from the state college at Dover, Delaware. Corp. George Hyran was the highest honor student at Stowe Teachers college in St. Louis, Mo. and from Perdue university John William Blanton received a degree in pharmacy.

Talladega's honor graduate was Ruth A. Brothers while similar honors at Tennessee A. and I. were taken by Ethel Mae Holland. At Rutgers university Walter Gilbert Alexander, II, received a degree in mechanical engineering and had the additional honor of being elected to the Tau Beta Pi Society. Harry Hazelwood, Jr., who got a B.A. from Rutgers, won the Class of 1876 Prize in political science. The other graduate from Rutgers with a B.A. degree was Arthur M. Johnson.

Simmons college in Massachusetts had three graduates: Annie L. Thompson (Mrs. H. O. Reid), Dores B. McCrary, and M. Juanita Jackson. Highest honors at Tougaloo were taken by Lee E. L. D. Robinson. Dorothy E. Walker was the honor graduate at Tuskegee institute. Sara B. Howell received her master's degree from New York university. Myrtle Bowers was awarded a M.A. degree at Smith college and at Virginia State, Amanda B. Crump took highest honors.

Alice R. Nixon was graduated summa cum laude from Virginia Union university. Tufts college awarded a B.A. to Milton M. Conliffe, Jr., and a B.S. to Vinson B. Conliffe. Lindsay L. Byrd took the honors at Voorhees N. and I. while Harold T. Smith received a B.S. from Wilberforce, magna cum laude. At Wiley, Clarice Elizabeth Pierson, the youngest member of the class, was graduated magna cum laude.

Western Reserve university had twenty-two graduates of which the following received various bachelor degrees: Catherine G. Nash, Loyce W. Owens, Emma B. Riggs, Ethyl B. Stewart, Juanita V. Gregory, Ethel L. Stradford, Geraldine E. Gorman, Henrietta C. Wright, Disraeli R. Henderson, Jr., Helen H. Arnstead, Mildred J. Smith, Clementine H. Dawson, Jeanne E. English, Otillia M. Gordon; the following received master's degrees: Margaret V. McCullough, Freda E. Caver, Maybelle Barbara Martin, Creed F. Ward, Mae Hamlin Scott, Myra Eulalia Fairfax, Ethel S. Storey; and Myron Clark Hoff received a degree of bachelor of laws.

Cozetta Louvenia Walker was the honor student at Winston-Salem teachers college. At West Virginia State, Constance V. Carmichael was graduated magna cum laude. Cum laude graduates were Angela L. Evans, who received a Rosenwald scholarship and will study at the University of Chicago, Theda J. Adams, Lucile F. Moody and Ruel Thomas Houser. Carolyn Maude Plummer was graduated with distinction.

Honors in medicine at Meharry were taken by Dr. Raphael Eugene Tisdale; in dentistry by Dr. Clarence Romeo Hogan; in nursing by Laurie Martin; in clinical laboratory technology by Greta Gay Jones.

New York university awarded the doctor of philosophy degree to Susie Lee Owens of Oxford, N. C. Dr. Owens received her A.B. from Howard and her M.A. from Columbia. She is the wife of Dr. William C. Bryant.

S. J. Ramsey of Indianapolis was graduated from Butler university with a bachelor degree in sociology. Edward A. Jones, professor of French at Morehouse college, received his Ph.D. in romance languages from Cornell university.

Della Marie Stroud of Dayton, Ohio, who who graduated from Wilberforce, was chosen as "Miss Wilberforce" by the student body. One of the recipients of the Ph.D. degree in English at New York university in February was Hugh Morris Gloster, who had the distinction of maintaining a straight "A" average throughout the period of his graduate work in his field of specialization and of being regarded as one of the most distinguished students in the graduate school of New York university. Now holding the position of professor of English at Morehouse college and exchange professor of English at Atlanta university, Dr. Gloster has received two fellowships—one from the General Education Board for study at New York university during the academic year of 1938–1939 and the summer of 1939, and the other from the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity for research in 1940 on his dissertation, *American Negro Fiction from Charles W. Chesnutt to Richard Wright*, which is in line for early publication by a New York firm.

Professor Gloster received his M.A. degree at Atlanta university, taught at LeMoyne college, and joined the faculty of Morehouse in 1941. Though a young man, Professor Gloster has made an enviable record in his special field. He is co-editor of *The Brown Thrush*

*(Continued on page 237)*

*Allie D. Quarterman*
*Highest honors*
*Bethune-Cookman*

*Josephine Robinson*
*Ranking student*
*Cheyney State Teachers*

*Aruella J. Toles*
*Magna cum laude*
*Bluefield*

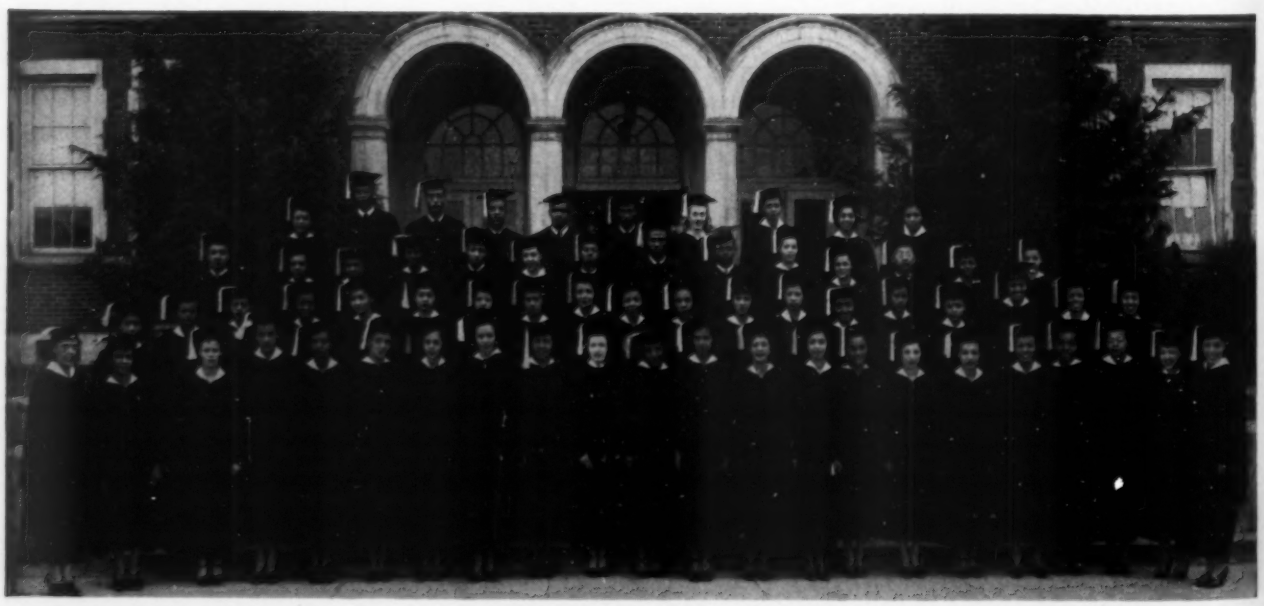
*William J. Moore, Jr.*
*Honor*
*Morehouse*

*Annie L. Norman*
*Ranking Student*
*Lane*

*Laura D. Hutchins*
*Highest honors*
*Kentucky State*

# West Virginia State College Commencement

*DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS (standing) delivering the commencement address to the 1943 graduating classes of West Virginia State College at the exercises which were held on Sunday afternoon, May 23, 1943. Among the platform guests were Governor M. M. Neely (fifth from left on front row); Mrs. Mary E. Chilton, widow of the late U. S. Senator William E. Chilton; State Supreme Court Judge and Mrs. H. H. Rose; State Superintendent of Schools W. W. Trent; Mayor D. Boone Dawson of Charleston, W. Va.; State Supreme Court Judge Fred L. Fox; Admiral George Pettingill, U.S.N.; Dr. I. J. K. Wells of the State Dept. of Education; Supreme Court Judge W. T. Lovins, and also President of the Alumni Association of West Virginia University; U. H. Prunty, President Negro State Board of Education; Attorney Arthur B. Koontz, President, Board of Governors of West Virginia University; Miss Winifred Newman of the Kanawha County Board of Education; State Treasurer Richard E. Talbott. President John W. Davis is seated at center*



*Members of the 1943 graduating classes of West Virginia State College. After the closing address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias degrees were conferred upon the graduates by President John W. Davis, at the 48th annual commencement exercises held on Sunday afternoon, May 23, 1943*

*Roberta E. Robinson*
*Ranking student*
*Georgia State*

*Julia P. Hicks*
*Cum laude*
*Lincoln (Mo.)*

*Violetta D. Edwards*
*Cum laude*
*St. Augustine*

*Edna E. Heyliger*
*Highest honors*
*Atlanta, Social Work*

*Annetta M. Adams*
*Honor*
*Paine*

*Vivian G. Smith*
*Valedictorian*
*Clark*

(1935), an anthology of verse by Negro college students; founder and first president of the Association of Teachers of Language in Negro Colleges; former member of the National Advisory Council of Delta Phi Delta, honorary journalistic society; and organizer and director of the first verse-speaking chorus of a Negro college to take an extensive tour. Besides writing his dissertation, he has contributed an article on Richard Wright to *Opportunity* (December, 1941), and articles on Charles W. Chesnutt and Zora Neale Hurston to *Phylon* (First Quarter, 1941, and Second Quarter, 1943). He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Dr. Gloster is the husband of the former Miss Louise Torrence. The Glosters have a daughter, Alice Louise, born January 6, 1943.

Between August, 1942, and June, 1943, there were 33 graduates from Ohio State university. The following received various bachelor degrees: Christopher Nwafor Orizu, of Nigeria, West Africa; Margaret Cooper, Richard L. Farmer, Charlotte H. Johnson, Nancy E. MacDowell, Edith K. Hix, Percy McWain, Charlotte S. Alexander, John C. Heiskell, John Francis Clark, Tracy G. Parks, Clifton Conway Smith, Clara A. Henderson, Ervin Howell Reeves, Helen C. Calloway, Henry Albert Garcia, Wanda L. Hill, Elloise B. McMorris, Sadie J. Penn, Alma Louise Porter, Margaret Virginia Scott, Marie D. Young; the following persons were awarded master's degrees: Arthur G. Cooper, Vernon D. Cowan, Kathryn E. DuBose, Maybelle B. Earley, Marion L. Heard, John H. Robinson, Walter D. Smith, Iva G. Jones, Lestina M. Grant; Jack Stanley Palestrant received the D.D.S. degree and Harry James Green, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., was awarded a doctor of philosophy degree.

At Knoxville college, Helen Young was graduated with highest honors. Lydia Maie Staton was honor student at Livingstone college in Salisbury, North Carolina, and Julia Pastine Hicks held similar honors at Lincoln university, Missouri. Laura Mae Nobles, Marjorie Gwendolyn Hudson, Kathryn McGowan Maxwell and Felix Martin McCrory were graduated from the department of education at the University of Arizona. Ranking graduate at Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro, North Carolina, was Pvt. Broadus Eugene Sawyer. Twenty Negro students were graduated from the University of Kansas, with Virginia F. Curry, a member of the group, elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Arvella Janetta Toles graduated magna cum laude from Bluefield State college, Oak Hill, West Virginia. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon Wesley John Lyda at Indiana university, where Mercedes Ella Johnson and William Butler White were recipients of the master's degree.

Cecelia Antoinette Nabrit, summa cum laude graduate of Fisk university, was elected to Sigma Upsilon Pi honorary fraternity at the end of her junior year. The University of Denver conferred the M.S. degree on Estra P. Hicks and the B.S. on Pauline Short Robinson. Jessie Roberta Young was highest honor graduate at Bishop college. Maggie Belle Binns received highest honors at Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college. John Daniel Cotman was graduated cum laude from Harvard college. At Allen university, Columbus, S. C., Edythe Ann Smiley was highest honor student and Doris Glendora Morgan received highest honors at Delaware State college.

Following his election to Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society; Phi Sigma, biological scientific society, and Gamma Alpha, graduate scientific fraternity, James Henry Merriwether Henderson received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Highest ranking student at Coppin teachers college was Frances Hope Reddick. Leon Edward Wright received the degree of bachelor of sacred theology from the Harvard Divinity school, cum laude. Because of his scholastic average he was one of six students to be awarded a Hopkins scholarship for the year. The Atlanta school of social work announced that Edna Ethyl Heyliger was honor graduate. Ranking student at Bennett college was Ruth Elizabeth Everett. Gertrude Lucille Langford was valedictorian at Alabama A. and M. college.

Atlanta university, with a graduating class of 83, awarded honorary LL.D. degrees upon Mary McLeod Bethune, Walter Francis White, Richard R. Wright and Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis. Graduates of Boston university included Margaret C. Gittens, Charles J. Stokes, Jay G. McRae, Jr., Yvonne Aurelia Jackson Duncan, Beatrice Mable Dean, Maude Thomas Veal, Eva Doris McKinney, Alexander Perry, Rembert Stokes, George Lythcott, Cynthia Ryce, Howard Mitchell, Marie Teixeira, Alton Thomas, Johnson W. Hill, Mildred McCottry and Dorothy Griffith.

Bethune-Cookman college valedictorian was Allie D. Quarterman. Josephine Robinson was honor graduate from Cheyney state teachers college. Claflin college bestowed the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Rev. Egbert Chappelle McLeod. Clemmie Elizabeth Barnes graduated cum laude from this college.

The B.A. degree, cum laude, was conferred upon Harry Edward Groves by the University of Colorado and he was also initiated into Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. Vivian Goode Smith was highest honor student at Clark college and Lee Evans at Alcorn

*Walter L. D. Johnson, Sr.*
*M.S.*
*Prairie View*

*Margaret Grigsby*
*Highest honors*
*Prairie View*

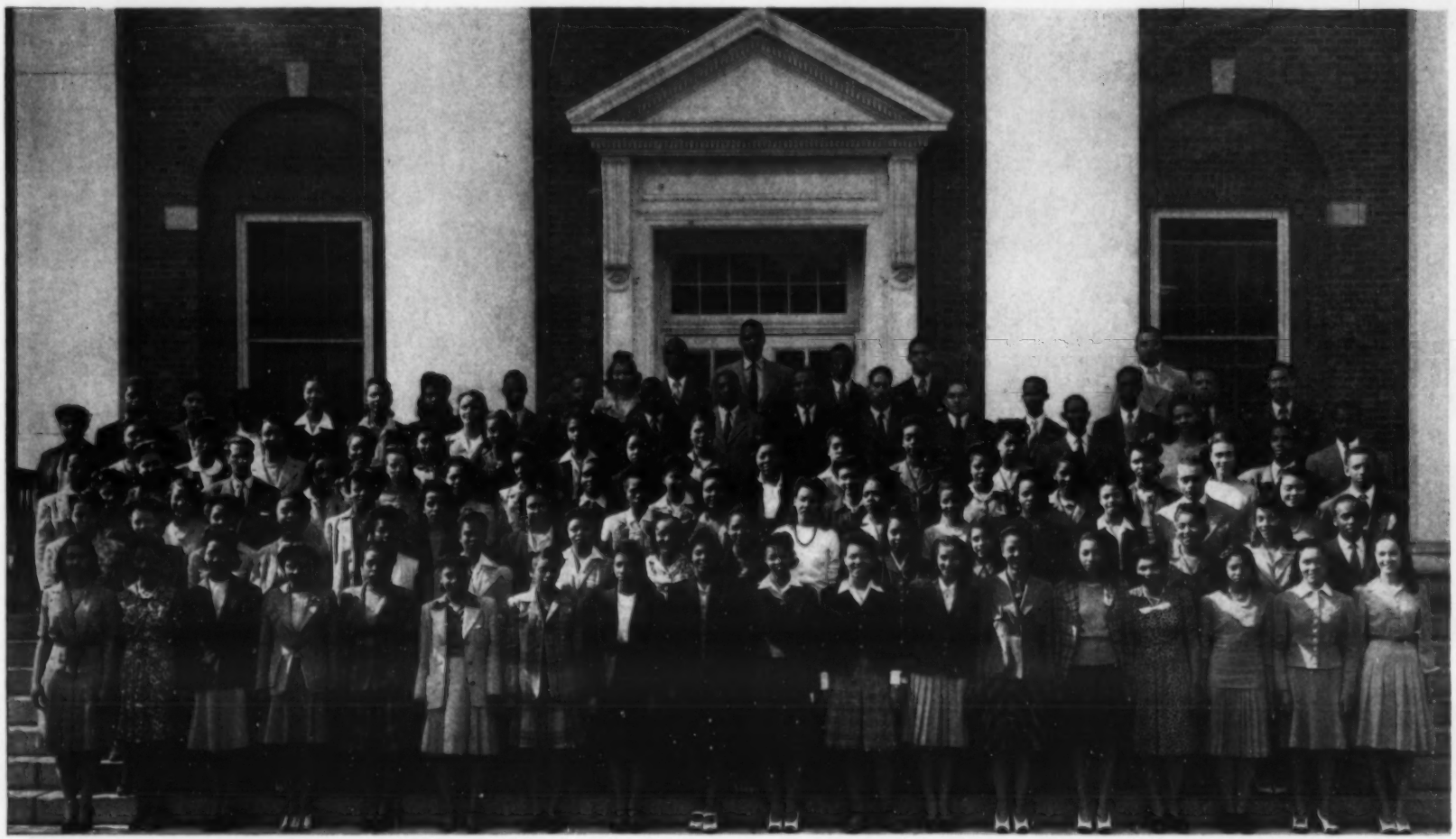
*Mabel E. Kilpatrick*
*M.S.*
*Prairie View*

*Jewel L. Barnett*
*M.S.*
*Prairie View*

*Mrs. Bessie H. Johnson*
*M.S.*
*Prairie View*

*Lt. A. Lois B. Pendergraff*
*M.S.*
*Prairie View*

# Virginia State College, 1943 Seniors



*From Left to Right: Front Row: Erva Cockrell, Martha Eaton, Cleo D. Barnes, Bessie West, Irene L. Olds, Margie E. Cherry, Mary N. Olds, Ellalee Fountain, Beryl T. Clarke, Amanda B. Crump, Gwendolyn J. Cockrell, Francis A. Pinder, Sara A. Mulcare, Anne P. Crump, Josephine T. Robinson, Theodora L. Jackson, Margaret Baughan, Nellie C. Williams. Second Row: B. Gwendolyn Greene, Evelyn D. Craig, E. Suejette Albritton, Christine A. Shelton, Lillian V. Moore, Elaine Hairston, Elizabeth C. Hill, Marjorie S. Buckner, Edith Tyler, Lorena A. Graces, Elsie R. Taylor, Jessie M. Davis, Maggie L. Shelton, John H. Jefferson. Third Row: Gladys O. Warren, Lillian C. Sully, Bernice Johnson, Ruby D. Browne, Leola Nell Baugh, Christine Poindexter, Thelma Purdy, Wilhelmena Davenport, Helen Bowser, Elizabeth V. Jordan, Thelma Maclin, Julia O. Saunders, Julius A. Watford, Theresita Norris, Aurelious King. Fourth Row: Zettamae Johnson, Marian Thomas, Thaddeus Madden, Inez Purdy, Nannie Brown, Annabel Miles Patterson, Hattie G. Ross, Maddie D. Vann, Rebecca Powell, Bertha Posey, Doris Byrd, Mary E. Washington, Margaret E. Briggs, Anne M. Moore, Virginia Sopo, Clarence Wilson. Fifth Row: Julia H. Bryant, Sara Graham, Dorothy E. Moore, Jacquelin Waugh, Louise Jones, Betty C. Smith, Juanita S. Coles, Bernice Baxter, Veron Holland, Doris Joyner Brown, Bernice Randolph, Cleo F. Woodard, Helena A. Jefferson, Ernest Morse, Otelia Z. Finney, Nathaniel Murrill. Sixth Row: Anthony V. Fassett, Jocelyn Lyman, Muriel D. White, Ellen O. Harris, Annie R. Dixon, Nannie A. Palmer, James Eaton, Robert V. Nelson, James B. Drew, George Weeks, William T. M. Johnson, Herbert W. Harvey, Clarence Baugh, Howard Robinson, David Smithey, Charles Lewis, Harry D. Richardson. Last Row: Lola L. Ingram, Moses Poles, James Mack, Sidney H. Evans, Kermit Cockrell, Curtis C. Carson*

*Frances H. Reddick*
*Highest honors*
*Coppin*

*Dorothy E. Walker*
*Ranking student*
*Tuskegee*

*Rose E. King*
*B.S.*
*Chicago*

*Ethel Mae Holland*
*Honors*
*Tennessee A. & I. State*

*Ezell W. Johnson*
*Ranking student*
*Morgan*

*Dores B. McCrary*
*B.S.*
*Simmons*

A. and M. college. Dillard university, New Orleans, graduated Esther Nelda Augustine summa cum laude. Ranking student at Florida A. and M. college was Ida Louise Cooley. Roberta Elizabeth Robinson was honor graduate at Georgia state college.

Highest ranking student in the graduating class of 131 at Hampton institute was Lawyer Alfred Williams. Valedictorian of the graduating class of Johnson C. Smith was George Addison Lowe. Kentucky state college's honor graduate was Leara Dean Hutchins; Annie Norman was ranking student at Lane college.

Graduates of the Union Theological seminary include George Leonard Matthews, Arthur Eugene Adair and Ella Muriel Pearson. The latter two received M.A. degrees in Christian education, the former a certificate in sacred music. Charles Augustus Adams graduated with highest honors from Langston university, William Henry Fitzjohn received similar honors from Lincoln university, Pennsylvania.

Edward Ferguson, Jr., received the Ph.D. degree in zoology from the University of Illinois, October 15, 1942.

## STATISTICS

| School | Number enrolled | A.B. or B.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Howard University | 1871 | 127 |
| Tuskegee Institute | 1280 | 129 |
| Agricultural & Technical College | 1250 | 137 |
| Tennessee A. & I. State College | 1072 | 128 |
| Hampton Institute | 1056 | 131 |
| Virginia State College | 1010 | 192 |
| Prairie View State College | 897 | 64 |
| Florida A. & M. College | 875 | 57 |
| Southern University, Scotlandville, La. | 856 | 119 |
| S. C. State College | 844 | 140 |
| West Virginia State College | 781 | 75 |
| Wilberforce University | 763 | 77 |
| N. C. College for Negroes | 647 | 81 |
| Virginia Union University | 605 | 101 |
| W. Salem Teachers College | 582 | 68 |
| Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. | 576 | 61 |
| State A. & M. Institute | 560 | 50 |
| Georgia State Industrial College | 534 | 45 |
| Morgan State College | 463 | 71 |
| Clark College | 443 | 52 |
| Johnson C. Smith University | 427 | 103 |
| Spelman College | 427 | 64 |
| Morehouse College | 415 | 44 |
| Shaw University | 415 | 61 |
| Fisk University | 414 | 59 |
| Lane College | 410 | 37 |
| Bennett College | 408 | 57 |
| Stowe Teachers College | 405 | 40 |
| Kentucky State College | 393 | 58 |
| Allen University | 389 | 71 |
| Langston University | 386 | 46 |
| A. M. & N. School, Pine Bluff, Ark. | 375 | 23 |
| Meharry Medical School | 375 | .. |
| Wiley College | 367 | 46 |
| Alcorn A. & M. College | 346 | 47 |
| Miles College | 340 | 39 |
| Bethune-Cookman College | 336 | 6 |
| Dillard University | 336 | 43 |
| Philander Smith College | 333 | 18 |
| Livingston College | 327 | 40 |
| Bluefield State Teachers College | 301 | 54 |
| Lincoln University, Pa. | 293 | 32 |
| Talladega College | 269 | 42 |
| Louisville Municipal College | 276 | 20 |
| Bishop College | 223 | 30 |
| Paine College | 201 | 21 |
| Knoxville College | 184 | 28 |
| Claflin University | 171 | 24 |
| Cheyney State Teachers College | 158 | 38 |
| Coppin Teachers College | 158 | 28 |
| Delaware State College | 149 | 29 |
| Voorhees N. & I. Jr. College | 141 | .. |
| Tougaloo College | 137 | 14 |
| Gammon Theological Seminary | 23 | 1 |
| Atlanta University | .. | 17 |
| Total | 27273 | 3185 |

| School | Number enrolled | A.B. or B.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio State University | 341 | 22 |
| Indiana University | 196 | 6 |
| University of Kansas | 128 | 15 |
| Western Reserve University | 108 | 7 |
| University of Illinois | 100 | 10 |
| Boston University | 88 | 8 |
| College of City of New York | 50 | .. |
| Harvard Graduate School of Arts & Science | 48 | .. |
| Northwestern University | 35 | 4 |
| University of Nebraska | 27 | 2 |
| University of Arizona | 21 | 4 |
| Purdue University | 20 | 1 |
| Pacific Union College | 18 | 2 |
| Harvard College | 14 | 4 |
| Drew University | 12 | .. |
| Union Theological Seminary | 11 | .. |
| Omaha University | 11 | 1 |
| University of Denver | 10 | 1 |
| Simmons College | 10 | 2 |
| Rutgers College | 8 | 3 |
| Bowdoin College | 5 | .. |
| University of Buffalo | 5 | .. |
| Harvard Law School | 5 | .. |
| Mass. Institute of Technology | 5 | .. |
| Harvard Graduate School of Education | 4 | .. |
| Mount Holyoke College | 4 | 2 |
| Smith College | 4 | .. |
| Tufts College | 4 | 2 |
| Bradley Polytechnic Institute | 2 | .. |
| Briar Cliff College | 2 | .. |
| Clark University | 2 | 2 |
| Harvard School of Divinity | 2 | 2 |
| Syracuse University | 2 | .. |
| Butler University | .. | 1 |
| Bates College | 1 | .. |
| Total | 1303 | 101 |
| Grand Total (A.B.-B.S.) | 28576 | 3286 |

## HIGHER DEGREES

### Master's Degree

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlanta University | 60 |
| Atlanta University School of Social Work | 30 |
| Howard University | 23 |
| Fisk University | 14 |
| N. C. College for Negroes | 10 |
| Virginia State College | 10 |
| Boston University | 8 |
| Gammon Theological Seminary | 9 |
| Ohio State University | 9 |
| Western Reserve | 7 |
| Prairie View State College | 6 |
| Lincoln University, Pa. | 5 |
| University of Kansas | 4 |
| Union Theological Seminary | 3 |

(*Continued on page 241*)

*Constance V. Carmichael*
*Highest honors*
*West Virginia State*

*Gertrude L. Langford*
*Ranking student*
*Alabama A. & M.*

*Ruth A. Brothers*
*Highest honors*
*Talledega*

*Charles A. Adams*
*Honor*
*Langston*

*Doris G. Morgan*
*Summa cum laude*
*Dover State*

*Cecelia A. Nabrit*
*Summa cum laude*
*Fisk*

# KNOXVILLE COLLEGE 1943 Graduating Class

1. *Clara Margaret Conway (Ky.)*, 2. *Eleanor Lynn Moffett (Tenn.)*, 3. *Mary Emma Stewart (Tenn.)*, 4. *Nora Francis Smith (Mich.)*, 5. *Joseph Pointer Sutton, Jr. (Tenn.)*, 6. *Ruth Elizabeth Moore (Tenn.)*, 7. *James T. Smith (Ala.)*, 8. *Aldena Princess Perry (Ala.)*, 9. *Josie Belle Shorter (Ga.)*, 10. *Amanda Fleming (Ala.)*, 11. *Claudia Mae Johnson (Tenn.)*, 12. *Yubenia Prigmore (Tenn.)*, 13. *Louise Lydia Allen (Ala.)*, 14. *James S. Daniels (Mich.)*, 15. *Kathryn Elizabeth Fearn (Tenn.)*, 16. *Mabel Frances Rice (S. C.)*, 17. *Bette Mae Arnold (Tenn.)*, 18. *Lucille Jennings (Mich.)*, 19. *Gwendolyn Stinson (Ark.)*, 20. *Martha Rose Scudder (Tenn.)*, 21. *George Francis (Ky.)*, 22. *Lawrence Webster Howard (Tenn.)*, 23. *Mildred Young (Ala.)*, 24. *Eddye Mae Ford (Miss.)*, 25. *Helen Young (Ala.)*

*74th Commencement, Atlanta University, May 31, 1943*

*Ruth E. Everett*
*Valedictorian*
***Bennett College***

*Jessie Roberta Young*
*Highest honors*
*Bishop*

*Lee Ethel Robinson*
*Ranking student*
*Tougaloo*

*Julia A. Vann*
*Honor*
*Miles*

*Clarice E. Pierson*
*Magna cum laude*
*Wiley*

*Leta Mae Davis*
*B.A.*
***Arizona State Teachers***

| | |
|---|---|
| Indiana University | 2 |
| Johnson C. Smith University | 2 |
| Northwestern University | 2 |
| Agricultural & Technical College | 1 |
| University of Denver | 1 |
| University of New Mexico | 1 |
| Simmons College | 1 |
| Smith College | 1 |
| Total | 209 |

### Howard Professional Schools

| | |
|---|---|
| Dentistry | 18 |
| Law | 6 |
| Medicine | 25 |
| Pharmacy | 7 |
| Religion | 11 |
| Social Work | 8 |
| Total | 75 |

### Meharry Medical School

| | |
|---|---|
| Medicine | 50 |
| Dentistry | 8 |
| Nursing | 9 |
| Total | 67 |

### Doctors of Philosophy

Wesley John Lyda.....Indiana University
Harry James Green, Jr....Ohio State University
Edward A. Jones.....Cornell University
Susie Lee Owens.....New York University
Hugh Morris Gloster.....New York University
James Henry Meriwether Henderson .....University of Wisconsin
Edward Ferguson Jr.....University of Illinois

### Other Degrees

**(Including Honorary Degrees)**

Howard University: Honorary Degrees (2), Cert. in Oral Hygiene (3), Cert. in Law (2); University of Kansas: Doctor of Medicine (1); Ohio State University: Doctor of Dentistry (1); Atlanta University: Honorary Degree of L.L.D. (4); Atlanta University School of Social Work: Graduate Professional Certificates (23); Bethune-Cookman: Jr. College Diplomas (45); Claflin College: Doctor of Laws (1); Meharry Medical School: Cert. in Clinical Laboratory Technology (2), Cert. in Anesthesia (1), Cert. in Xray and Anesthesia (1); Philander Smith College: D.D. (1); Prairie View State College: Nursing Diplomas (7); Shaw University: Honorary Degree of D.D. (1), Honorary Degree of L.L.D. (1); Tuskegee Institute: Trade Diplomas (7), Nursing Diplomas (3); Virginia State College: L.L.D. (1); Wilberforce University: Honorary Degrees (3), Boston University: Doctor of Medicine (1); University of Illinois: L.L.B. (1).

Grand total of graduates including A.B., B.S., Divinity, Masters, Graduate, Professional, Ph.D., and miscellaneous degrees..... 3756

*Jean M. Morris*
*B.A.*
*Iowa*

*Barbara P. Wright*
*B.A.*
*Mt. Holyoke*

**Send this copy of The Crisis to someone who needs it**

Of the sixty **Shaw University** students included on the academic honor roll for the second semester of the 1942–43 school year, three earned all "A" grades. They were Miss Dorothy M. Cheek, Henderson, N. C.; Miss Bernice Byrd, Charlotte, N. C.; and Miss Rosalyn Richardson of Tarboro, N. C. Miss Myrtle Lucas, Rocky Mount, N. C., who was valedictorian of the 1943 class, appeared on the Shaw honor roll for her eighth consecutive semester.

---

Summer School opened at **Hampton Institute** on June 22, with a total enrollment not below that of last year. The Hampton Institute Nursery School began its six-week summer term on June 25, as a laboratory and demonstration unit for the training of directors and teachers in day-care centers for children. Mrs. Ida Jones Curry is director.

Noah F. Ryder, music instructor, is studying this summer for the Master of Music degree at the University of Michigan, on a grant from Hampton.

---

Dr. U. S. Maxwell, head of chemistry department at **Lincoln University (Mo.)** was recently awarded the Ph.D. degree from Colorado University.

*Altha M. P. Thomphins*
*Honors*
*Prairie View*

*Sara B. Howell*
*M.S.*
*New York*

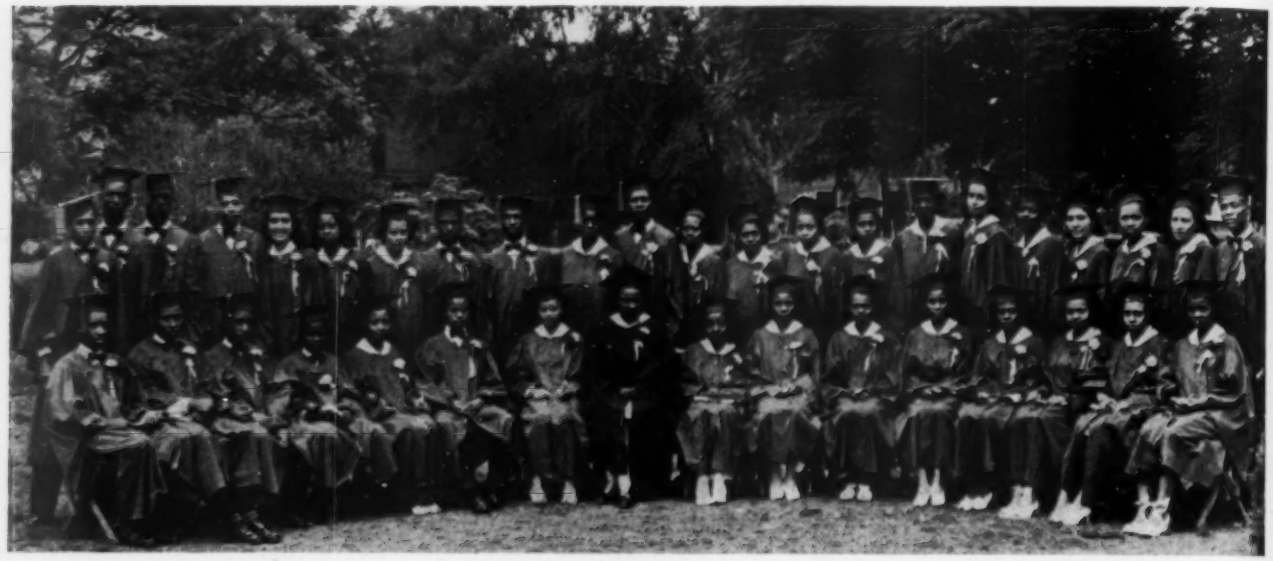
*Raphael E. Tisdale*
*M.D.*
*Meharry*

*Laurie Martin*
*Honors, nursing*
*Meharry*

*Helen Robinson*
*Ranking student*
*Spelman*

*Lucinda Vaughn*
*Highest honors*
*Southern*

# Haines Normal and Industrial Institute
# 1943 Graduating Class

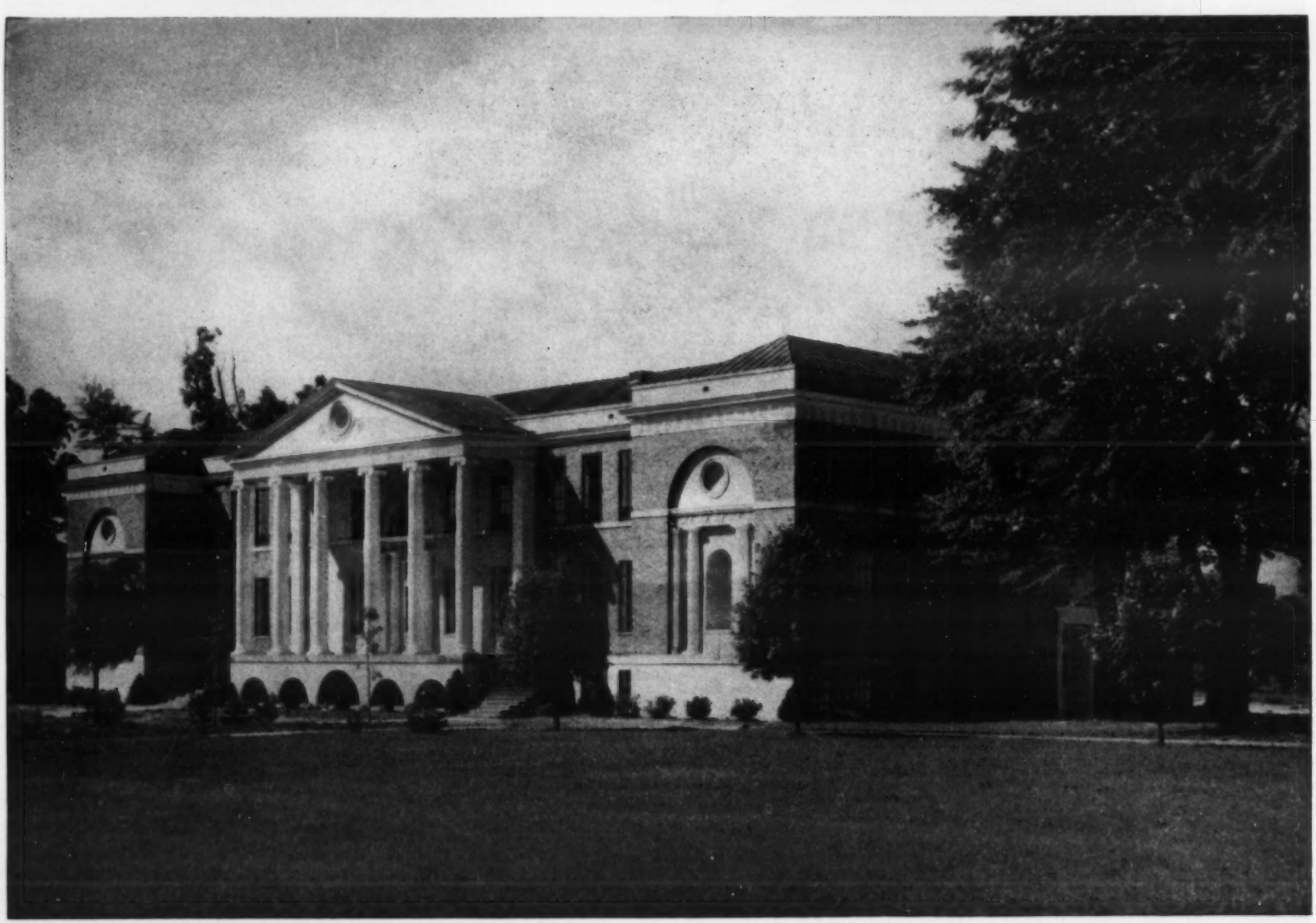


Seated Reading from Left to Right: *Henry Daggett, Thaddeus Harris, Frank Jones, James Mason, Helen Bussey, Ernest Brown, Lillie Mae Moss, Miss Douglass, class sponsor; Alease Ivey, Ruth Merriweather, Lois Crawford, Ruth Merriweather, Evelyn Cantey, Myrtle Terry, Frances Ramsey, and Inez Terry.* Standing from Left to Right: *James Bowdre, John Jones, Alexander Edwards, Frank Owens, Elizabeth Pryor, Fannie Garrett, Elizabeth Rowe, Walter Stapleton, Eugene Daggett, Mattie Johnson, John Dunn, Carrie Coaxum, Margarita Broadwater, Carrie Williams, Myrtis Dawson, Carrie Dorsey, Alzata Moss, Mamie Williams, Thelma Garrett, Katherine Williams, and Horace Dawson. Miss Lillie Mae Moss was the Validictorian and Miss Helen Bussey, Salutatorian*

# Cheyney State Teachers College 1943 Graduates

*Left to Right:* First Row: *F. Lyman Brown, Gladys I. Purnell, Mildred E. Vann, Miss Marie G. Gould, class sponsor; Josephine O. Robinson, Florence G. Nelson, Earl H. Carpenter.* Second Row: *Ruth P. Gordon, Elreta D. Lash, Emily E. Fletcher, Lillian H. Taylor, Alice E. Mitchell, Bessie B. Lee, Vertis I. Spraggins, Eugenie H. Carr, Minnie P. Jones, Alice L. Harper.* Third Row: *Esther E. Hamilton, Gwendolyn L. Bedford, Ada L. Lawrence, Armenia E. Simms, Geraldine B. Emerson, Naomi Young, Calmentina T. Babbitt, Louella B. Holcombe, Francis T. Smythwick, Emma L. Arrington, Alfreda E. Ivey, Jeanette A. Greene*

# Price Memorial Building, Livingstone College

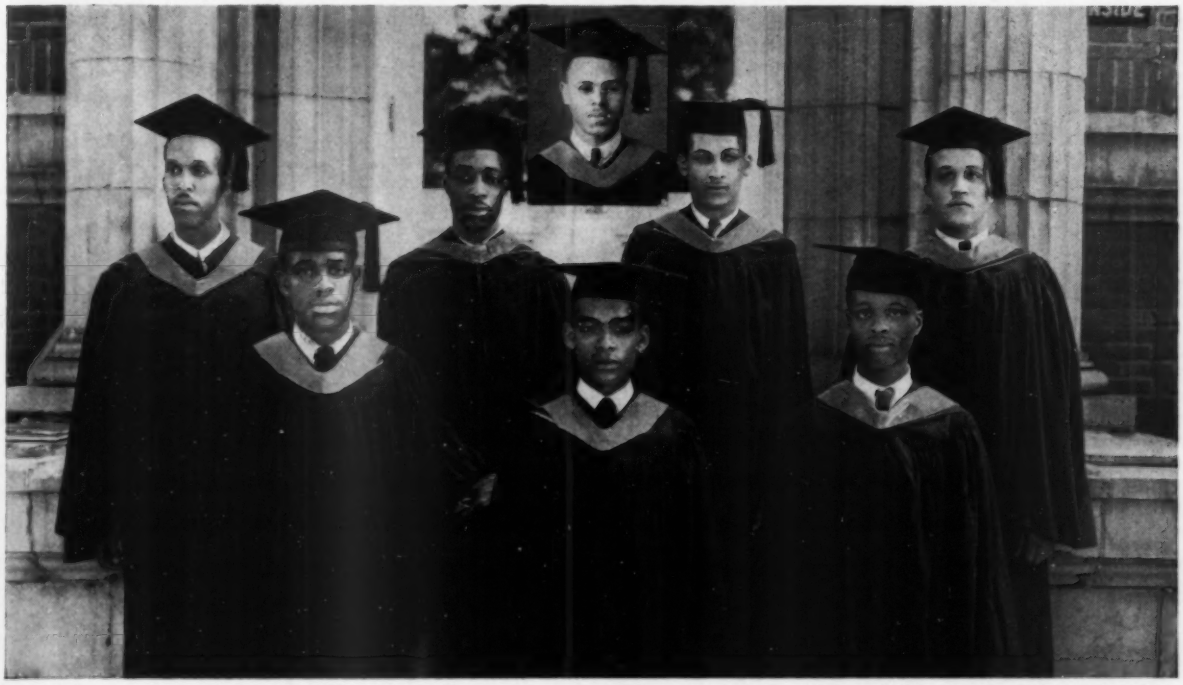


*The new Joseph Charles Price Memorial Building, recently completed on the Livingstone College campus. The $150,000 structure, erected in memory of the founder of the college, is modern throughout and houses the administrative offices, classrooms and laboratories of the school. The memorial was made possible by annual contributions of the A.M.E. Zion Church and a grant from the general education board*

# North Carolina College for Negroes

*The 1943 Graduating Class of the Under-Graduate College of North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina.*

# Howard University's Engineering Graduates June 1943



*Front Row: Left to right—Elvin N. Jeffers (Civil), Connecticut; Henley B. Johnson (Mechanical), Alabama; Melvin W. Coles (Civil), New York. Second Row: Left to right—Leroy F. Florant (Mechanical), New York; Edward E. Smith (Mechanical), Massachusetts; Hardy Liston, Jr. (Mechanical), North Carolina; Esmond C. Bond (Electrical), Florida. Insert: Center—Pedrito A. Francois (Electrical), Virgin Island*

# Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, 1943 Graduates

*First row, left to right: Eugenia Belle, Margie Shells, Arcilla Thomas Edwards, Anna L. Smith, William H. Gray, president; Mrs. J. F. Greer, adviser; Cora Reed, Corenthia Wilson, Florida Robinson, Alice Martin. Second row: Theda Johnson, Shirley Drummond, Theresa Stokes, Dicey Pearl Middleton, Mary Lymas, Lillie Spaulding, Edith Palker, Maude Lewis, Loreatha Spencer, Inez Holloway, Amanda Hope, Susie Ann Smith, Inez Griffin, Chrizell Holland, Shirley Dennard, Hattie Ruth Keys, Anna Collier, Genevia Carter, Mary Washington. Fourth row: Maude George, Willie M. Granberry, Ida M. Murray, Charlie McNeil, Evelyn Collier, Lucille Butler, Rosa Robinson, Sarah Bell Jones, Gwendlyn Sams, Elizabeth Stone*

## Gestapo in Detroit

(*Continued from page 233*)

jump out with drawn revolvers, striking at Negroes indiscriminately, ofttimes shooting at them, and in all cases forcing them to run. At the same time on Woodward avenue, white civilians were seizing Negroes and telling them to "run, nigger, run." At least two Negroes, "shot while looting", were innocent persons who happened to be in the area at that time.

One Negro who had been an employee of a bank in Detroit for the past eighteen years was on his way to work on a Woodward avenue street car when he was seized by one of the white mobs. In the presence of at least four policemen, he was beaten and stabbed in the side. He also heard several shots fired from the back of the mob. He managed to run to two of the policemen who proceeded to "protect" him from the mob. The two policemen, followed by two mounted policemen, proceeded down Woodward avenue. While he was being escorted by these policemen, the man was struck in the face by at least eight of the mob, and at no time was any effort made to prevent him from being struck. After a short distance this man noticed a squad car parked on the other side of the street. In sheer desperation, he broke away from the two policemen who claimed to be protecting him and ran to the squad car, begging for protection. The officer in the squad car put him in the back seat and drove off, thereby saving his life.

During all this time, the fact that the man was either shot or stabbed was evident because of the fact that blood was spurting from his side. Despite this obvious felony, committed in the presence of at least four policemen, no effort was made at that time either to protect the victim or to arrest the persons guilty of the felony.

In addition to the many cases of one-sided enforcement of the law by the police, there are two glaring examples of criminal aggression against innocent Negro citizens and workers by members of the Michigan state police and Detroit police.

### Shooting in YMCA

On the night of June 22 at about 10 o'clock, some of the residents of the St. Antoine Branch of the Y.M.C.A. were returning to the dormitory. Several were on their way home from the Y.W.C.A. across the street. State police were searching some other Negroes on the pavement of the Y.M.C.A. when two of the Y.M.C.A. residents were stopped and searched for weapons. After none was found they were allowed to proceed to the building. Just as the last of the Y.M.C.A. men was about to enter the building, he heard someone behind him yell what sounded to him like, "Hi, Ridley." (Ridley is also a resident of the Y.) Another resident

## Claflin College 1943 Graduating Class

*Left to right*—Front Row: *John E. Spears, Essie M. Graham, Edythe H. McTeer, Vivian A. Watson, Clemmie E. Barnes, Julius C. McTeer.* Second Row: *Alma Abrams Stubbs, Ethel Mae Cooper, Gertna E. Atkinson, Peggye P. Davis.* Third Row: *Rosa M. Gordon, Hattie E. Ashe, Sarah L. Palmer, Virginia M. Gipson.* Fourth Row: *Eula L. Matthews, Amy L. E. Lawrence, Lillian Wines.* (*Not on photograph*) *Angus L. Cave, Sarah F. Covington, Henry A. Hildebrand, Ezra G. Livingston, Luella D. Sabb, Charles W. Wiggins*

said he heard someone yell what sounded to him like "Heil, Hitler."

A state policeman, Ted Anders, jumped from his car with his revolver drawn, ran to the steps of the Y.M.C.A. put one foot on the bottom step and fired through the outside door. Immediately after firing the shot he entered the building. Other officers followed. Julian Witherspoon, who had just entered the building, was lying on the floor, shot in the side by the bullet that was fired through the outside door. There had been no show of violence or weapons of any kind by anyone in or around the Y.M.C.A.

The officers with drawn revolvers ordered all those residents of the Y.M.C.A. who were in the lobby of their building, to raise their hands in the air and line up against the wall like criminals. During all this time these men were called "black b———— and monkeys," and other vile names by the officers. At least one man was struck. another was forced to throw his lunch on the floor. All the men in the lobby were searched.

The desk clerk was also forced to line up. The officers then went behind the desk and into the private offices and searched everything. The officers also made the clerk open all locked drawers, threatening to shoot him if he did not do so.

Witherspoon was later removed to the hospital and has subsequently been released.

**Vernor Apartment Siege**

On the night of June 21 at about eight o'clock, a Detroit policeman was shot in the two hundred block of Vernor Highway, and his assailant, who was in a vacant lot, was, in turn, killed by another policeman. State and city policemen then began to attack the apartment building at 290 E. Vernor Highway, which was fully occupied by tenants. Searchlights were thrown on the building and machine guns, revolvers, rifles, and deer guns were fired indiscriminately into all of the occupied apartments facing the outside. Tenants of the building were forced to fall to the floor and remain there in order to save their lives. Later slugs from machine guns, revolvers, rifles, and deer guns were dug from the inside walls of many of the apartments. Tear gas was shot into the building and all the tenants were forced out into the streets with their hands up in the air at the point of drawn guns.

State and city policemen went into the building and forced out all the tenants who were not driven out by tear gas. The tenants were all lined up against the walls, men and women alike, and forced to remain in this position for some time. The men were searched for weapons. During this time these people were called every type of vile name and men and women were cursed and threatened. Many men were struck by policemen.

While the tenants were lined up in the street, the apartments were forcibly entered. Locks and doors were broken. All the apartments were ransacked. Clothing and other articles were thrown around on the floor. All of these acts were committed by policemen. Most of the tenants reported that money, jewelry, whiskey, and other items of personal property were missing when they were permitted to return to their apartments after midnight. State and city police had been in possession of the building in the meantime.

Many of these apartments were visited shortly after these events. They resembled part of a battlefield. Affidavits from most of the tenants and lists of property destroyed and missing are available.

Although a white man was seen on the roof of an apartment house up the street from the Vernor apartments with a rifle in his hand, no effort was made to either search that building or its occupants. After the raid on the Vernor apartments, the police used as their excuse the statement that policeman Lawrence A. Adams had been shot by a sniper from the Vernor apartments, and that for that reason, they attacked the building and its occupants. However, in a story released by the police department on July 2 after the death of Patrolman Lawrence A. Adams, it was reported that "The shot that felled Adams was fired by Homer Edison, 28 years old, of 502 Montcalm, from the shadows of a parking lot. Edison, armed with a shot gun, was shot to death by Adams' partner." This is merely another example of the clumsy and obvious subterfuges used by the police department in an effort to cover up their total disregard for the rights of Negroes.

Justification for our belief that the Detroit police could have prevented the trouble from reaching riot proportions is evidenced in at least two recent instances. During the last month in the town of Atlanta, Georgia, several white youths organized a gang to beat up Negroes. They first encountered a young Negro boy on a bicycle and threw him to the ground. However, before they could beat this lone Negro, a squad car drove up. The police promptly arrested several of the white boys, and dispersed the group immediately, thus effectively forestalling and preventing what might have resulted in a riot. On the Sunday preceding the Detroit riots, Sheriff Baird, of Wayne County, Michigan, with jurisdiction over the area just outside Detroit, suppressed a potential riot in a nearby town. A large group of Negroes and a large group of white people were opposing each other and mob violence was threatened. The sheriff and his deputies got between the two groups and told them that in case of any violence, the guilty parties would be handled and that the law enforcement officers would do everything possible to prevent the riot. Because of this firm stand, the members of both groups dispersed.

If similar affirmative action had been taken by the Detroit police when the small groups were running up and down Woodward avenue beating, cutting and shooting Negroes, the trouble never would have reached the bloody and destructive magnitude which has shocked the nation.

This record by the Detroit police demonstrates once more what all Negroes know only too well: that nearly all police departments limit their conception of checking racial disorders to surrounding, arresting, maltreating, and shooting Negroes. Little attempt is made to check the activities of whites.

The certainty of Negroes that they will not be protected by police, but instead attacked by them is a contributing factor to racial tensions leading to overt acts. The first item on the agenda of any group seeking to prevent rioting would seem to be a critical study of the police department of the community, its record in handling Negroes, something of the background of its personnel, and the plans of its chief officers for meeting possible racial disorders.

**The Detroit Riot**

**An NAACP Analysis of the Outbreak that Cost 34 Lives**

*by*

**WALTER WHITE**

**and**

**THURGOOD MARSHALL**

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British Combine

***EVERYONE FIGHTS FOR VICTORY*** *and everyone should share in* ***the peace. Here are Belgian Congo troops who helped drive the Axis*** *out of North Africa. Upper left, bicycle scouts; right, machine gunners. Lower left, Belgian nurses and colonial soldiers; right, a Nigerian using a field telephone from a slit trench. The Congo soldiers have had five years of army training*

# Along the N. A. A. C. P. Battlefront

**Riot Reports:** The findings of the NAACP investigations of the Detroit riots have been submitted by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and Walter White, executive secretary, to Mayor Edward J. Jeffries of Detroit.

During the riot and for a period afterwards, several special investigators, including two detectives, were employed by the NAACP. White, who flew to Detroit during the height of the rioting, made a second trip to the riot area when a report was received that the troops stationed there would be withdrawn after the July 4 holiday. Trouble was feared and it was decided that the troops would remain until sometime in August. Thurgood Marshall spent 2½ weeks at the riot scene.

The report is a detailed account in two sections, one dealing with the socio-economic conditions which led to the rioting and the other with the legal aspects of the uprising and the factual background for it. It lists recommendations for the alleviation and eventual solution of the problems which affect American war centers. The NAACP plans publication and wide distribution of the report as a means of averting similar outbreaks.

NAACP branches located in the 19 high tension spots throughout the country are taking vigorous action to avert racial outbreaks in their communities. Special reports from these branches indicate increased activity on the part of the interracial committees and renewed efforts to get sustained cooperation from local daily newspapers.

**Teachers' Salary Cases:** Salary schedules in the public schools of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, will in the future take into consideration "merit" and "responsibility," following the adoption of a resolution by the State Board of Education to that effect on June 30.

NAACP attorneys charged that the purpose of the resolution is the avoidance of decisions in teachers' salary cases brought by the association in an effort to equalize the wages of Negro and white teachers of equal status and qualification. The NAACP has pending an action to equalize salaries brought by Eula Mae Lee against the Jefferson Parish school board in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern district of Louisiana.

The board of education of Palm Beach, Florida, has signed a consent decree in the case of Stebbins v. Board of Public Instruction. This case was filed in 1941 by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and NAACP counsel S. D. McGill, on behalf of Charles Stebbins. The suit asked for the abolishment of the differential between Negro and white teacher salaries.

The court ordered that the Board of Public Instruction apply the salary

*S. Joe Brown, NAACP board member, and Ike Smalls, (seated) president of the Des Moines, Ia., branch, look over exhibit at the Des Moines Adult Education Conference*

schedule adopted June 22, or any other salary schedule hereafter adopted, to all teachers alike, both white and colored, without discrimination because of race or color.

**Camp Clean-up Promised:** Secretary of War Stimson has assured the NAACP that the War Department plans to act against the deplorable conditions existing at Camp Stewart. In answer to a memorandum sent by the association to the War Department, revealing the unfair treatment of colored troops, Secretary Stimson said: "We appreciate your sincere interest in the welfare of the Negro officers and enlisted men, who are stationed at Camp Stewart, and assure you that the War Department is taking action to see that there will be no just cause for complaint as to the personnel and facilities under its jurisdiction."

**WAC Discrimination Probed:** Verification of reports that Negro WACs at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, are being discriminated against have been asked of Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby by the NAACP.

Information from the Chicago branch stated that Negro recruiting officers in the WAC had been relieved from all such duties and ordered back to camp whereas white WAC officers continue to recruit women. The branch also alleges that many of the Negro personnel at Des Moines, after completing required training courses, are kept at the training center with little to do.

The reports have been brought to the attention of Colonel Hobby along with a statement from the NAACP pointing out the destructive influence of such actions, if they do exist, on the morale of Negro WACs.

**Investigate Shenango Outbreak:** The NAACP has submitted to Secretary of War Stimson information gathered by the Mercer County branch concerning the outbreak at Camp Shenango, July 11, between colored and white troops. Unrest at the camp is alleged to have been caused by insufficient living and recreational facilities on the post for colored soldiers, overcrowded living conditions, the total lack of colored chaplains and commissioned officers and failure of the commanding officer to foresee handicaps or recognize approaching danger.

**Lynching Probe Sought:** An investigation by the Department of Justice of the lynching of Cellos Harrison at Marianna, Florida, June 16, is sought by the NAACP. At the time of Harrison's lynching, counsel for the associa-


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tion was planning for his third trial. The conviction of Harrison for the murder of Johnny Mayo had been twice set aside by the Florida Supreme Court when he was taken from the Jackson County jail and beaten to death by a mob.

NAACP lawyers have pointed out to the Department of Justice that Florida authorities knew they had no case against Harrison and that he was an innocent man who was murdered in cold blood.

**Detroit Branch Largest:** The Detroit branch continues to hold its lead as the largest in the country, despite the fact that the membership campaign ended in the midst of the recent rioting in that city. At the height of the rioting, according to a report from Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary who conducted the campaign, prospective NAACP members pushed their way through street mobs to the Warren Avenue office to pay membership fees. Dr. James McClendon, branch president, and Gloster Current, executive secretary of the branch, assisted in the drive which was the most successful ever held in any branch. The campaign closed with a total of $21,000.

## Youth Council News

**Director's Greeting:** Mrs. Ruby H. Hurley, director of youth councils, sends greetings to all of the youth councils and college chapters and asks their cooperation in making this a banner year for the youth groups.

**Annual Student Conference:** The Fifth Annual Student Conference will be held October 29–31, with Howard University, Washington, D. C., as host. Officers elected for the conference are: Otis Wells, chairman, Virginia Union university; Walter Sutler, vice-chairman, Talladega college; Helen Jacobs, second vice-chairman, Bennett college; Gloria Morgan, secretary, West Va. State college; Elizabeth Alford, assistant secretary, Tuskegee institute.

The adult advisory committee includes: Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Talladega college; Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark college; Mrs. Don E. Rasmussen, Talledega college; Dr. C. H. Thompson, Howard university; Dr. Arthur P. Davis, Virginia Union university; and Dean Flemmie P. Kitrell, Hampton institute. Plans for the program at the conference are now being made.

**Honor Roll:** Youth Councils and College Chapters that have paid their apportionment in full are: Talledega college, Talledega, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Montclair, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Jaimaica, N. Y.; Cheyney State Teachers college, Pa.; Virginia State college; Alameda County, Cal.; Long Beach, Cal.; Wilmington, Del.; Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; Tulsa, Okla.; Howard high school, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Houston, Texas; Garnet high school, Charleston, W. Va.; Austin high school, Knoxville, Tenn.; Sacramento, Cal.; Detroit, Mich.; and Bayonne, N. J.

**New Charters:** The following councils have been granted charters by the board of directors: Spokane, Washington; Long Beach, N. J.; Middlesboro, Ky.; Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Stamford, Conn.; Marshalltown, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Anniston, Ala.

**Georgia:** Alice Phillips represented the Savannah youth council at the AME Church Annual Observance of Women's Day. Misses Wilhelmina Mohr and Parnell Mines participated in an educational program, speaking in behalf of their spring membership drive. The council is studying the problem of inflation, the black market and point rationing.

**Pennsylvania:** The Germantown youth council sponsored a successful dance and mass meeting. Rev. F. B. Mitchell, Jr., Miss N. R. Bright and Rev. E. S. Thomas were speakers at the meeting. The topic of discussion was "Conduct, Appearance, Deportment of Negro Youth in Public Gatherings."

**South Carolina:** Officers for the Charleston council for the coming year are: John Wrighten, president; Julia W. Alston, secretary; Adeline R. Alston, assistant secretary; Marie L. Morris, treasurer; John Pinckney, social chairman; and Mrs. L. L. Moses, advisor.

The Avery chapter of the junior youth council in Charleston reports 35 new members.

**Texas:** The annual report of the Houston youth council shows an increase of more than 300 from July, 1942 to June, 1943, making the total membership exceed 700.

**Virginia:** The Virginia Union council, Richmond, elected the following officers: Mattibelle Wesley, president; Mary Belleman, vice president; Evangeline Upshur, recording secretary; Gloria Twisdale, financial secretary, and Henrietta Anderson, treasurer. Walter Rogers, Burl Yeldell, Clifford Seymor, John Francis, Joseph Jordan, Wilbur Taylor and Earl Brooks are chapter members now in the armed forces.

## Branch News

**Connecticut:** Mrs. Lucille McIntosh, who attended the recent Emergency War Conference in Detroit, gave a report on wartime conditions affecting colored people throughout the country at the June 28 meeting of the Waterbury branch. Dr. James M. Lee, branch president, was in charge of the meeting.

**Iowa:** The Iowa state conference of branches, which met in Marshalltown, July 3-4 passed resolutions against mistreatment of and discrimination against Negroes and for representation in the Iowa State Guard. The following state officers were elected: M. F. Fields, Waterloo, president; Ike Smalls, Des Moines, first vice president; Rev. Paul L. Scott, Mason City, second vice president; Mrs. Rose Bannon Johnson, Marshalltown, secretary; Clara Webb, Des Moines, assistant secretary; Rev. A. R. Parks, Cedar Rapids, treasurer, and Mrs. Samuel Morrow, Marshalltown, youth director. The youth council, with Mary Jane Saunders of Waterloo in charge, met at the same time that the conference of branches was in session.

**Michigan:** The Grand Rapids branch is investigating rumors that a jim crow community center is about to be set up in their area. Carl A. Thomasson is branch president, Howard V. Clarke, vice president, and Opal Clinton, secretary. The branch held its annual picnic during July.

**Minnesota:** The St. Paul branch, in a statement issued following the Detroit riots, called upon employers, labor unions and owners of public places to discontinue discrimination against Negroes. The Governor of Minnesota was asked to integrate Negroes into the Home Guard as an aid in the improvement of race relations in the city and state.

**Maryland:** The Baltimore branch, in cooperation with other local agencies, has launched a drive to prevent race rioting in that city. Conferences have been held with the Chairman of the Governor's Commission, the Mayor, the Commissioner of Police and representatives of the Baltimore Transit Company; resulting in the placement of additional FBI agents at the shipyards, special service men on transit lines and an increased police staff. The branch is recruiting an average of 1,000 registered voters a month in its campaign to enable all citizens of the city to vote. During the month of June the branch was active in the fight for adequate housing for Negroes, and in sponsoring a baby contest which raised $1,524.

The Cumberland branch held its monthly meeting, July 6. Lewine Weaver is president, Claude Waters, vice president, and Madah E. Topson, secretary.

**Missouri:** The membership campaign of the Kansas City branch came to a successful conclusion under the leadership of E. Sterling Bills and Mrs. Ester Washington Williams. Over 2,400 members and $3,300 were received during the drive. Carl R. Johnson is branch president.

The St. Louis branch has instituted a campaign to build a library devoted to Negro life. The first book donation, a 60-volume set of the *Official Record of the War of Rebellion* was made by Herman Dreer. The branch is fighting the closing of the classes for radio technicians by the Seventh Service Command

and it has appealed to Washington to offer Signal Corps training to colored WAC reservists as well as white. The campaign to obtain increased job opportunities for Negro women in defense industries in that area is still going on.

**New Jersey:** The Burlington County branch won its first civil rights case in the courts of New Jersey when a local pharmacist was fined $100 and costs for refusing to serve 5 registered nurses because they were colored.

Prentice Thomas, assistant special counsel, was the speaker at the June 20 meeting of the Paterson branch. Mr. Thomas discussed the anti-poll tax bill.

**New York:** A special Emancipation Proclamation program was held by the Mamaroneck branch, July 4. The topics discussed were "What the Negro of America Has Been Emancipated From" and "What Will the Future Be for the Negro After the War?" Speakers included Dr. Edward Bess and M. B. Morrell.

The Troy branch voted to become members of the Troy Council of Social Agencies at the meeting held July 1. Earl Rhone and Crispin C. Hall were elected as delegates to the council. The branch reports a total membership of 151 persons, which is a 41 percent increase over 1942. Ross Kemp was chairman of the membership committee.

**Ohio:** A goal of 1,500 new members has been set by the Toledo branch in its membership drive with over 500 members already recruited.

**Pennsylvania:** The Lehigh Valley branch, at its July 6 meeting, discussed labor and economic problems confronting the Negro and means by which the branch might aid in solving them.

Over 1,800 new members have joined the Pittsburgh branch during the campaign which is under the leadership of Mrs. Lena M. Hughes.

**West Virginia:** Delegates to the Detroit conference reported to the members of the New River branch at their monthly meeting, July 4.

**California:** The Los Angeles branch, under the leadership of Thomas L. Griffith, plans to re-open its membership campaign in September with a goal set at 10,000. At the present time the branch has reported 7,000 members and $7,257.

San Francisco city officials met with the local branch, July 1, to get a first-hand report on the conditions war workers encounter in that city. Mayor Rossi, City Health Inspector Geiger and Langdon Post, regional director of the U. S. Housing Authority, attended the meeting.

Mrs. Lillian Moore, board member of the San Diego branch, has acquired full ownership of the San Diego *Informer*, a local weekly.

## Washington Papers Given Library

The outstanding collection of the papers of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee institute has been presented in its entirety to the Library of Congress by unanimous vote of the trustees of the institute. The collection is generally regarded by scholars as perhaps the richest and most important source of information on the history of the Negro. It includes an estimated 180,000 pieces, and will form one of the largest manuscript collections in the Library.

*The junior class of Lincoln school, Centralia, Ill., at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., accompanied by their principal, W. H. Pryor, who is also president of the Centralia branch NAACP*

## Mr. Roosevelt Regrets

What'd you get, black boy,
When they knocked you down in the gutter,
And they kicked your teeth out,
And they broke your skull with clubs
And they bashed your stomach in?
What'd you get when the police shot you in the back,
And they chained you to the beds
While they wiped the blood off?
What'd you get when you cried out to the Top Man?
When you called on the man next to God, so you thought,
And you asked him to speak out to save you?
What'd the Top Man say, black boy?
"Mr. Roosevelt regrets . . . . . ."

—Pauli Murray

Upon reading PM newspaper's account of Mr. Roosevelt's statement on the recent race clashes: *"I share your feeling that the recent outbreaks of violence in widely spread parts of the country endanger our national unity and comfort our enemies. I am sure that every true American regrets this."*

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## White Rioter Sentenced

Detroit police arrested one of the participants in the recent race riots in that city after he was identified by a photograph showing him striking a Negro who was being escorted through a crowd of whites by four policemen. The man, whose photograph appeared in last month's CRISIS, was sentenced to 90 days in jail after admitting he was the person in the picture.

## Group Excludes Whites

The March-On-Washington committee, in convention at Chicago, Illinois, adopted a resolution limiting membership in the organization to Negroes. Dr. George E. Haynes, interracial secretary of the Federated Council of Churches in Christ in America, argued that the move was in opposition to all anti-jim crow principals and was a direct negation of the movement to abolish segregation. His amendment was voted down, 103 to 2.

---

Miss Mildred R. Cooper, librarian of the Roosevelt School, Gary, Ind., is serving as War Information Consultant at **Tuskegee Institute.**

The John A. Memorial Hospital has been designated as a training center for nurses by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army.

**Wiley College** announces a summer school enrollment larger than last year. More extensive repairs are being done on buildings than in any previous year in the recent past.


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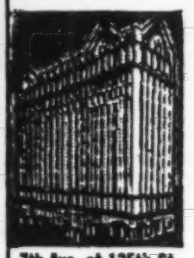

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**Ellis & Westbrooks**
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Telephone Cal-4968-9

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**John Q. Sayers**
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Telephone: 1

MICHIGAN

**Floyd H. Skinner**
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**Chester K. Gillespie**
416 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland
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Telephone. 836

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Telephone: Rittenhouse 9960

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**Theodore Spaulding**
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**Fitzhugh Lee Styles**
2200 West Columbia Ave., Philadelphia
Telephone: Stevenson 6182

VIRGINIA

**Martin A. Martin**
Southern Aid Building, Danville
Telephone: 2475

## Sunday, December 7, 1941

Brown, tired man,
All unaware
How envy accents
Your patient stare.
You would give much
To join the crowd,
Hysterical,
And nation-proud.

How great the rage
You could release
If trained upon
Just Japanese.

But in these years,
American,
Your hate—spread from
Idea to man—
Is spent. Fatigue
Alone is left,
And here you stand,
A man bereft
Emotionally.

While passion reigns
In fear-crazed lands—
While seeping blood stains
Blot the world
Where science strives
Now ending, now
Preserving lives.

Emergency—
A word to you—
Bonds for sale—
Taxes due.

The shady side
Is where you walk,
Always careful
Because the chalk
Line, parting black
From white, may be
So faint, sometimes
You do not see
That you have strayed—
Before a lash
Has struck you sharp,
And made you dash
Back to the old
Familiar way
You tread in each
Uncertain day.

But maybe this,
Our common fear,
Can make us draw
Together here.

Emergency
May dull the line—
Perhaps, make black
And white combine,
So you can fight,
And, reckless, give
Your life, as you
Could never live—

Caution replaced
With ruthless speed—
Licensed murder
Now for your creed.
No subtlety
Of compromise
To dull your sword—
To dim your eyes.

Brown, tired man,
Take one long breath—
Now, go.
This is
An easy death.

—Ruth Albert Cook

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## Liberian Graduate

Maude Fuller George, native of Liberia, was the only foreign student to finish Florida Normal and Industrial Institute this year, being the recipient of the Oscar Edward Denniston award. Miss George's Christian name was given by her foster mother, Mrs. M. A. B. Fuller, President of the Women's National Baptist Convention of America, who was instrumental in raising the money to bring her to the United States to be educated.

Promoted to full professorships at **West Virginia State College** are Fannin S. Belcher, drama; Herman G. Canady, psychology and philosophy; Paul J. Moore and William J. L. Wallace, chemistry; Thomas E. Posey, economics; and Grace I. Woodson, education.

The college has been chosen by the American Red Cross as one of the four Negro colleges to organize an aquatic school to offer special leadership training.

### Churches Fight Riots

The National Council of the African Methodist church has announced that it will use approximately $100,000 to buy radio time as a means of forestalling future racial outbreaks. The group plans a series of broadcasts featuring such personalities as Joe Louis, Marion Anderson, men in the armed forces and workers and Negro and white religious workers. President Roosevelt has been asked to make a national radio appeal for tolerance to serve as a prelude to the series.

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"It is impossible to convey the wealth of Harry Howard's material. He knows the Far East as teacher and as a member of its labor movement. He saw Chiang Kai-shek's fascist blueshirts in action; he also knows Japanese working people." ***Sam Halper*** (*New York Post*).

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